

**Remarks**

Claims 6-8 have been amended. Previously withdrawn claims 1-5 and 10-31 have been canceled. Claims 32-36 have been added. Claims 6-9 and 32-36 are now in the case.

**I. Rejection of claims 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a); Claim 6 and dependents**

Original claims 6-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 based on Mizushima in view of Karlock. Original claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 based on Mizushima in view of Karlock and further in view of Easterly.

The applicant respectfully disagrees with the examiner's rejections. Mizushima does not disclose an image projection lighting device that can receive a black level modifying command and a processor that can modify image data in response to the black level command. Karlock and Easterly do not suggest modifying Mizushima in a manner which would satisfy the claimed limitations.

However, the applicant has amended claim 6 to more particularly define the present invention. Claim 6 now specifies:

6. An apparatus comprising  
an image projection lighting device comprising:  
a base housing in which is located an electrical component;  
a yoke;  
a communications port;  
a processor;  
a memory;  
a lamp housing;  
wherein the lamp housing can be remotely positioned in relation to the base;  
wherein the following is located within the lamp housing:  
a lamp,  
and a first light valve;  
wherein the communications port receives a black level command specifying an offset;  
wherein the processor in response to the black level command retrieves first image data from the memory and applies the offset to the first image data to form second image data;

wherein the first image data specifies a first black level of a first image to be projected by the image projection lighting device;  
wherein the second image data specifies a second black level of a second image to be projected by the image projection lighting device;  
wherein the first image has a first image coloration and the second image has a second image coloration that is substantially the same as the first image coloration.

In the present invention, in one or more embodiments, image data for images to be projected by the image projection lighting device (IPLD) 102 can be stored in memory 315. (Present application, pg. 13, second paragraph, Fig. 3). The image data may include a black level parameter. (Present application, pg. 13, third paragraph). An offset may be applied to image data in memory 315 in response to a black level command. (Present application, pg. 14, first paragraph; pg. 15, third paragraph; pg. 21, first paragraph). The black level offset applies an offset equally to red, green, and blue components so that the image coloration is not substantially changed. (Present application, pg. 23, second paragraph).

Mizushima does not disclose applying an offset to image data in a memory in response to a black level command. Karlock and Easterly do not disclose applying an offset to image data in a memory in response to a black level command.

Easterly teaches an improvement to a film to video transfer system using an optical sensor (or camera) 28 of figure 1 that can use an analog signal processor 30 to adjust gain and off-set (Col 5 lines 12 -19). Easterly teaches (Col 5 lines 17-19) "The gain control and the off-set controls may be provided by potentiometers in the amplifier circuits of the signal conditioner" Easterly does not teach an image projection lighting device that can create a second image data from a first image data when the communications port receives a command to modify the first image data and the second image data is created by applying an offset to the first image data. Easterly does not teach that the first image data is stored in a memory and the first image data can be modified into a second image data when the communications port receives

a command to modify the first image data and the second image data is created by applying an offset to the first image data.

Karlock teaches an improvement to a video circuit "to provide more economic circuitry for adjusting the video gain, black level, chroma gain and burst phase of a video signal". (Karlock, col. 1, lines 14-16). Karlock does not teach an image projection lighting device that can create a second image data from a first image data when the communications port receives a command to modify the first image data and the second image data is created by applying an offset to the first image data. Karlock does not teach that the first image data is stored in a memory and the first image data can be modified into a second image data when the communications port receives a command to modify the first image data and the second image data is created by applying an offset to the first image data.

Claim 6 is submitted to be allowable. Claims 7-9 are dependent on claim 6 and are submitted to be allowable for at least the same reasons.

## **II. New claim 32 and dependents**

Claim 32 has been added. Claim 32 specifies:

- 32. An apparatus comprising**  
an image projection lighting device comprising:  
a base housing in which is located an electrical component;  
a yoke;  
a communications port;  
a processor;  
an image control;  
a memory containing first image data which specifies a first black level and a first image coloration of a first image to be projected by the image projection lighting device;  
a lamp housing;  
wherein the lamp housing can be remotely positioned in relation to the base;  
wherein the following is located within the lamp housing:  
a lamp,  
and a first light valve;  
wherein the communications port receives a black level command;  
wherein the black level command causes processing of the first image data to

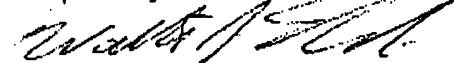
create second image data by applying an offset to the first image data;  
wherein the second image data specifies a second black level and a second  
image coloration of a second image to be projected by the image projection lighting  
device;  
and wherein the second image coloration is substantially the same as the first image  
coloration.

As previously discussed, Mizushima does not disclose applying an offset to image data in  
a memory in response to a black level command. Karlock and Easterly do not disclose applying a  
an offset to image data in a memory in response to a black level command as specified above.  
Claim 32 is submitted to be allowable for at least the above reasons. Claims 33-36 are dependent  
on claim 32 and are submitted to be allowable for the same reasons as claim 32.

### III. Conclusion

Claims 8-9 and 32-36 are respectfully submitted to be in a condition for allowance. A  
credit card payment form for \$225.00 (\$100.00 for one extra independent + \$125.00 for five x  
25.00 extra total claims over 20) is enclosed. Favorable reconsideration of this application, as  
amended, is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Walter J. Tencza Jr.  
Reg. No. 35,708  
Suite 3  
10 Station Place  
Metuchen, N.J. 08840  
(732) 549-3007  
Fax (732) 549-8486